(about $200^{\circ}$ Fah.), immerse quickly in a bath of melted tin. Remove, and drain, To obtain a thicker coat of above the melting point.
(37) H. W. makes this suggestion with re gard to leaky skylighte, in response to the inquiry of
B. P. L.: My practice has been to put on a good stiff B. P. L.: paint and sand it. The paint should set coat of paint and sand it. The paint should set sometimes have to repeat it, but not often. However, a second coat of paint and sand renders it much more durable.
(38) E. C. H. writes: I wish to increase the draught of my engine. If I introduce the exhaust a foot or two from the top of the chimney, will it be
ilkely to injure the chimney, and will it increase the draught? The chimney is 22 feet high, brick, square, and 2 feet in clear. A. We think the exhaust will injure the chimney, and will increase the draught.
Will you please give
of a $1 / 2$ inch pipe tap? A. Eighteen.
(39) W. H. T. asks: What is the best and cheapest method of annealing small castings? A. Heat them for 6 hours inclosed in a box and surrounded
with lime, and allow them five or six hours to cool, by coverin
sand
(40) I. K. asks: What is the pulling or pushing force of the average locomotive? A. About Will a singlelens, double convex, answer for era to view landscapes, etc.? A. Such a lens will an-
Will a boiler of the following dimensions furnish steam sufficient for a 3 horse engine: height 48 inches, diameter 22 inches, with 30 tubes 2 inches in diameter
and 36 inches long9 A. It probably will, if the engine and 36 inches lon
(41) W. T. R. writes: Can jou suggest any way of preventing brass stencil plates from affecting the color of the paint used? A. Lacquering the plates
may answer, but nickel plating would doubtless be preferable. Varnish would probably soon wear off
(42) "Inquirer" writes: Please give me a recipe for making mucilage. A. Dissolve gum dextrin What will keep washing blue from settling? A. Ag tate the water.
(43) R. E. B. asks for a recipe for a ladies' shoe polish? A. Borax, 1 part; shellac, 4 parts; dister, and color with soluble aniline black or black ink
(44) G. W. \& Sons write: We are troubled a great deal with organic matter in water used in our organic matter and clayey parts of the water with potassium permanganate and alum, and then filter through sand and bone charcoal? We think that the filter would require less cleaning by first precipitating he organic matter and clay. A. Yes; butsulphate of alumina is preferable to alum. Dr. Crookes recommends he following mixture: Calcium permanganate, 1 part, luminum sulphate, 10 parts; ine clay, 30 parts. The pime salt. He finds that one part of this mixture will purify almost instantly 5,000 parts of foul ditch water or sewage; it settles quickly, and the supernatant liquid may after fifteen minutes be drawn off without iltration.
(45) S. B. asks: How much will a well seasoned stick of timber (Southern pine or oak), 50 feet $100^{\circ}$ Fah.? A. There is no a asolute formula for such cases, the change in dimensions depending upon a variety of elements, such as the grain of the wood, the and will consequently continue to shrink irregularly further portions of moisture are evaporated; while the same stick changes character from day to day as the humidity of the air varies. Alterations in shape are therefore rather due to hygroscopic than thermal variations, and hence wood cannot be classed, in regard to expansion and contraction, with substances which, like The metals, have a definite coefficient of expansion.
The change in length will be usually less than one third the alter
(46) A. B. asks: How may pencil marks be removed? $A$. We be
are the only means.
(47) L. D. asks how to purify impure well water. A. Reduce separately to ine powder and mix horoughly 30 parts fine clay, 10 parts sulphate of alu to the impure water in the proportion of 10 to 30 graing to the gallon (depending of course upon its impurity), agitate, and allow to settle for half an hour. Less must be used if detected in tho taste or color of the water after settling. Permanganate of soda or potassa may used if the lime salt cannotbe obtained.
(48) E. S. wishes to know the number of pounds of chloride of calcium required to bring a cubic
foot of water to a density of $30^{\circ}$ Baumé. A. About 28 bs., under ordinary conditions.
(49) J. T. asks: What will restore hard rubber goous when tarnished ? A. Sometimes repol shing; often nothing.
(50) G. S. asks: What was the fastest run of the Jarrett \& Palmer "Centennial" train? A.
Ninety miles in 99 minutes, Jersey City to West Philadelphia, without stop.
(51) E. D. R. wishes to know whether isinlass is identical with mica. A. Isinglass is the name given to a gelatin properly prepared from the sounds or air bladders of fish. The name was also applied by Hill, in 1771, in his work on "Fossils," to large sheets or plates of muscovite (the most common of the mica
aroup) to distinguish it from the small particles constiyroup) to distinguish it from the small particles constistricted to flsh gelatin.
(52) F. J. O. writes: I have been experienting in transferring printing and lithographs on nish printing and lithogre pression on. I have used strong solutions of caustic potash and alcohol, strong potash lye, glycerin, all to no purpose. Can you give a recipe for a solution that will loosen these hard inks and yet not destroy the picture? A. Try the following: carbon disulphide, 95 parts; absolute alcohol, 5 parts.
(53) E. L. B. asks for a recipe for a prepaation to put on plow castings after o as to retain the polish and keep the metal from rustng. A. Cover w
when not in use.
(54) F. A. S. writes: Having learned by eperience whata . of A. H. J. (p. 75, current volume), may become, letme prescribe a remedy which I have found successful. In he first elbow from the stove I cut out a strip of the iron $112 \times 4$ inches, and had a sliding cover for the opening. leave it till moring. The pipe has never dripped and I began this treatment, and is as clear and dry as when put up.
(55) H. A. F. writes: I have a gold pen which has too coarse a nib. Is there any way in which I can sharpen it without sending to a manufacturer?
A. We doubt whether you can alter it successfully, if A. We doubt whether yo
you have no experience.

Minerals, etc.-Specimens have been recived from the following correspondents, and xamined, with the results stated:
R. H.-It is an excellent qualitg of asbestos.-E. P. B.- It is zinc blende-zinc sulphide. Of some value.villow (salix nigra).-A. Re.C.-Brickclay is thet black In the market; it could be bought at about $\$ 2$ or $\$ 3$ per on; fire clay, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 7$ a ton. J. F. H. \& Bro.-It is a erruginous shale-composed principally of silicate of amina or clay and silicious sand, colored by sesquiAn analysis would determine its value,-L n analysis sand is of value. The clayey asbestos might e used by paper makers. Sample of diamond earth not received.-D. V.-It is a ferrocupric sulphide in quartz gangue.

## COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Editor of the Scientific American acknowledges with much pleasure the receipt of original papers and The Phonograph. By J. C.D.
The Phonograph. By J. C.D.
Velocipede Travel. By T. B. and w. E.
"Multum in Parvo." By L. S. B. The Oroheliograph. By G. B. S. Mechanical Adjustment by Mirrors. By A. S. C. An Astronomical Myth. By W. I. L. The Rail Puzzle. By H. G. U., D. J. C., and "Vulcan."
Electrical Phenomena. By A. E. H
A New Motor. By H. S. M.
A New Motor. By H. S. M.
The Safety Valve. By T. J.
Snake Cannibalism. By F. N. P.
Mind Reading. By J. L.
Gravitation. By G. V.
HINTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We renew our request thatcorrespondents, in referring to former answers or articles, will be kind enough to name the date of
of the question.
Correspondents whose inquiries fail to appear should that, for good reasons, the Editor declines them. The ddress of the writershould always be given
Inquiries relating to patents, or to the patentability ere. All such questions, when initials only arishen are thrown into the waste basket, as it would fill half of our paper to print them all; but we generally take pleasre in answering briefly by mail, if the writer's address is given.

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INDEX OF INVENTIONS
Letters Patent of the United States were anted in the Week Ending February 26, 1878,

## AND EACH BeARING That date.

[Those marked (r) are reissued patents.]
A complete copy of any patent in the annexed list, ncluding both the specifications and drawings, will be furnished from this office for one dollar. In ordering, please state the number and date of the patent desired, and remit to Munn \& Co.. 37 Park Row, New York city. Ale or beer measure, T. Miller
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Bale tie, A. E Kimberly.
Bale tie, J. C. Rethmulle
Bale tie, N. W. Speers..

Bending machine, sheet metal, C. Bro
Bending tubular sockets, J. H. Alker.
Binder, J. F. Tapley ...
Bit brace, H. L. Prat..
Bit brace, H. L. Pratt
Boat knee, D. True..
Boat, portable folding, N. A. Oskood
Bobbin and spool, R. C. Fay........
Bollers, domestic. T. \& T. L. James
Book and cover. J. W. H. Reisinger..............
Bookbinders beveling machine, H.W. .okker.
Book shelf, S. A. Smith........................

Boot and shoe holder, N. Lyon Bottle stopper fastener,
Bracket, R. B. Sanderson.
Bracket for book shevsens, S. A. A. Smith Brake, car, W. L. Card...
Breweries, washing shavings in, F. Hinckel (r). Brush for scrubbing, G. W. Lee Buggy top, 1. Z. Merriam ... Bustle and pannier, S. Dixon
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Button fastener, H. Burtey.
Candlestick,.
Cans, casing for, A. F. Tripp.
Car coupling, W. N. Patteson.
Car, dumping, M. Van Wo
Car, stock, W. H. Hayes.
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Fruit basket, L. W. Beecher...
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Furnace, steam blast, E. R. Stege ............
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Ironing table, M. S. Prescott
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Lamp burner, A. T. Nord
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Leent her skiving machin
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Lock, sliding door, J. $\mathbf{w}$.
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Lock, combination, R. Beac
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Match safe, G. R. Taylor .. ........... ..........
Meatand vegetable cutter, W. H. Goodchild.
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ore mill, J. W. Foulks...........
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Paper collar, S. Bates....
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Pump. J. M. Willis.................
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Recarburizer, Hunt \& Wendel
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Refrizerator, S. P. Miller.
Register, Bennor \& Pond.


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